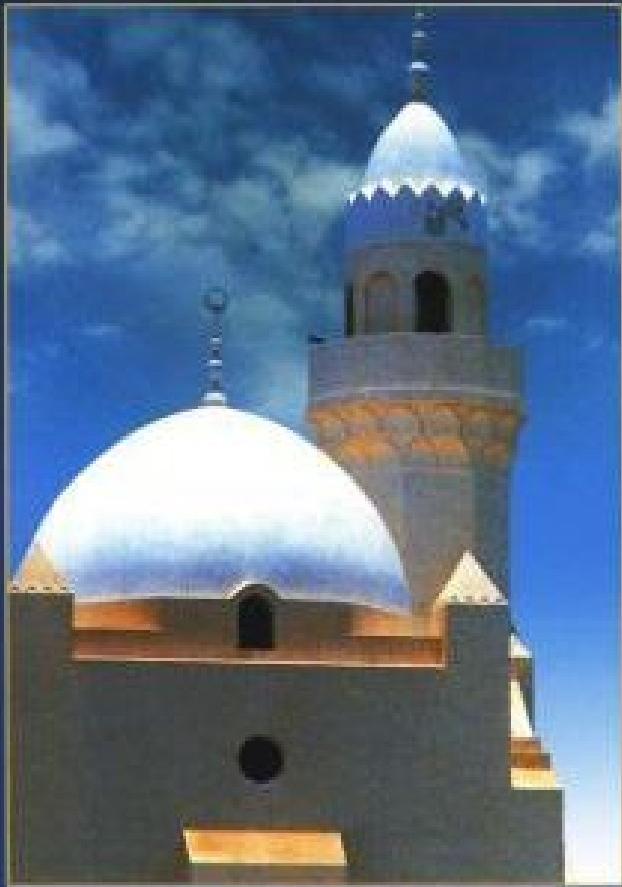


Prayer

For Beginners



Compiled by
Darussalam Research Division

الصلوة

PRAYER

SALAAH

(FOR BEGINNERS)

Compiled by
Darussalam Research Division



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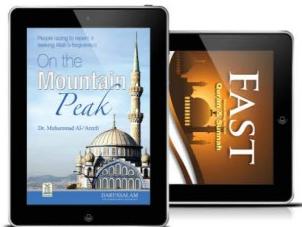
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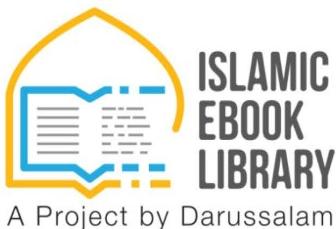


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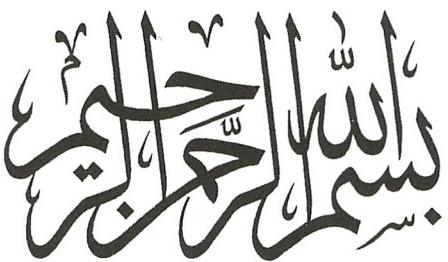


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**In the Name of Allâh
The Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful**

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SALAAH (PRAYER) FOR BEGINNERS

INTRODUCTION

After testifying that none is worthy of worship except Allaah alone, and that Muhammad ﷺ is the Last of the Messengers of Allaah, then the most important principle for the new Muslim to learn is the "Salaah", or prayer.

Just as performing Salaah is obligatory, learning to perform it in the prescribed way is also obligatory so that one will know what he is saying to his Lord, and enjoy the full blessing and benefit of prayer. In the performance of Salaah all the prayers have to be said in Arabic and some verses of the Noble Qur'aan must be recited as well. Therefore, it becomes essential for a new Muslim to begin learning those prayers in Arabic, as well as some short Surahs (chapters) of the Noble Qur'aan.

The best way to learn is from a Muslim teacher, which is a time-honored, Islaamic tradition. But for those who might find themselves in a non-Muslim environment where a Muslim teacher is not readily available, this booklet provides a useful alternative.

This booklet is by no means an elaborate book on Salaah. It is only an attempt to supply the very basic information to a new Muslim to enable him to begin praying in Arabic as early as possible. Further information is necessary to perform Salaah under abnormal conditions (i.e. sickness, travel, etc.). Some concessions have been granted by Almighty Allaah in these conditions.

Before starting the prayer, a person is required to make sure that certain preconditions are met, such as cleanliness of the body (*Ghusl*) if necessary, ablution (*Wudhoo'*), and cleanliness of the clothes and the place of prayer. Further study is recommended in order to understand all of these aspects of Salaah.

Finally, acknowledgment is due to Abdul Basit Quraishi for compiling the book entitled "The Manner of Performing Prayer for beginners" upon which much of this helpful book is based.

Abdul Malik Mujahid
General Manager

IN THE NAME OF ALLAAH
THE MOST BENEFICENT, THE MOST MERCIFUL

THE TIMES OF THE PRAYERS

The time for each prayer will not remain constant throughout the seasons as they are determined by the position of the sun. Consequently, the time of a particular prayer would be different in different parts of the World. Prayer Time Tables are available at the mosques and Islaamic Centers throughout the world. Nowadays electronic devices and special clocks are available in the markets which can tell the prayer times of many of the major cities of the world. They are particularly helpful for Muslims traveling to non-Muslim countries. However, the following general timetable for prayers can fairly be observed in almost any part of the world.

There are five obligatory prayers which are performed at five different times of the day.

(1) Salaat ul-Fajr, the morning prayer:

It is the first of the five obligatory prayers of the day. It can be performed at any time between the breaking of the dawn (or about one hour and twenty minutes prior to sunrise) until sunrise. It consists of two rak'ahs (two units of prayer as explained in the forthcoming diagrams).

(2) Salaat udh-Dhuhr, the noon prayer:

It consists of four rak'ahs (units of prayer). Its time begins after the sun declines from its zenith until the shadow of an object is the same length as the height of the object itself.

•(3) Salaat ul-'Asr, the afternoon prayer:

It consists of four rak'ahs (units of prayer). Its time begins when the time for Dhuhr prayer ends and extends to just before sunset.

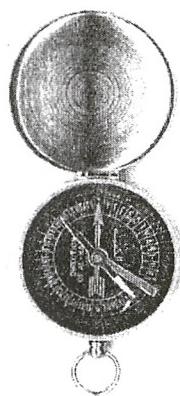
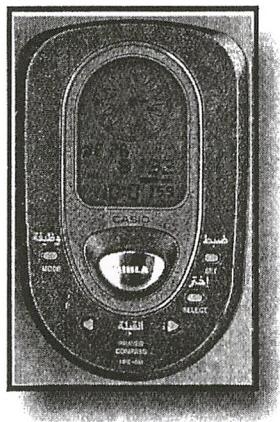
(4) Salaat ul-Maghrib, the evening prayer:

It consists of three rak'ahs (units of prayer). Its time begins just after sunset and lasts for about an hour and a half (when no traces of twilight remain in the western sky).

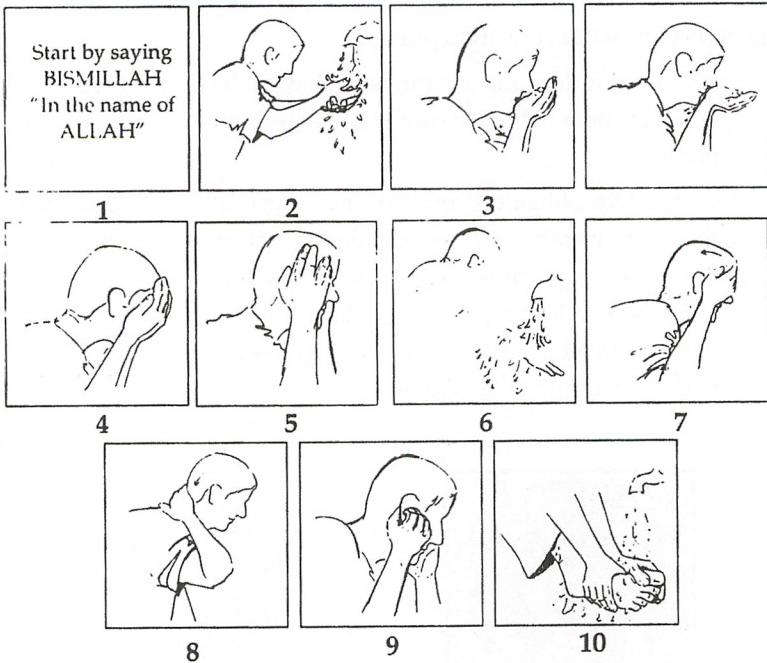
(5) Salaat ul-'Ishaa', the night prayer:

It consists of four rak'ahs (units of prayer). Its time begins about an hour and a half after sunset and extends to the middle of the night.

Of the five obligatory prayers mentioned above, one of them contains two rak'ahs, three contain four rak'ahs and one contains three rak'ahs. Each of these types of prayers will be explained separately. All the prayers (to be recited in Arabic) and the postures in which to recite each prayer have been explained with the help of the given diagrams.



This is one of the instruments available in the market. It is called 'Bilal'. It shows the direction of the Qiblah from most cities of the world. It also gives the times of daily prayer in most parts of the world.



THE PARTIAL ABLUTION (WUDHOO)

Before offering the prayer one must be in a state of purity and cleanliness. It is necessary to wash the parts of the body which are generally exposed to dirt or dust or smog. This act of washing the limbs is called ablution (Wudhoo') and is preferably carried out as follows:

1. Make the intention in your heart that this act is for the purpose of worship and purity. Start by saying "Bismillaah" (With the Name of Allaah).
2. Wash the hands up to the wrists, three times.
3. Rinse the mouth out with water and cleanse the nostrils of the nose by sniffing water into them and blowing it out, three times.
4. Wash the whole face three times with both hands, if possible, from the top of the forehead to the bottom of the chin and from ear to ear.

5. Wash the right arm three times up to the far end of the elbow, and then do the same with the left arm.

6. Wipe the whole head with wet hands, once.

7. Wipe the inside of the ears with the forefingers and their outsides with the thumbs. This should be done with wet fingers.

8. Wash the two feet up to the ankles and including the heels, three times, beginning with the right foot.

At this point the ablution is completed, and the person who has performed it is ready to start his prayer. When the ablution is valid a person may keep it as long as he can, and may use it for as many prayers as he wishes. But it is preferable to renew it as often as possible. It is also preferable to do it in the said order.

Ablution in the said way is sufficient for prayer unless it is nullified by any reason.

Nullification of the Ablution

The ablution becomes nullified by any of the following:

1. Natural discharges, i.e., urine, stools, gas, etc.

2. Vomiting intentionally;

3. Falling asleep;

4. Losing one's reason (senses) by taking drugs or any intoxicating Substance.

5. Touching one's sexual organ with the bare hand.

After the occurrence of any of these things the ablution must be renewed for prayer. Also, after using the toilet, water should be applied to aid in the cleaning of urine and fecal matter from the body. The use of toilet tissue is also acceptable.

The Complete Ablution (Ghusl/Bathing)

The whole body, including the nostrils, mouth and head, must be washed by complete bathing before commencing prayer in any of the following cases:

1. After sexual intercourse;
2. After wet dreams; or night discharge;
3. Upon expiration of the menstruation period for women;
4. At the end of the postnatal period of women who have recently given birth, which is estimated at the maximum of forty days. If it ends before this time, complete ablution should be done whenever the postnatal bleeding stops.
5. Upon embracing Islaam for a new Muslim.

It should be pointed out that at the start of the bath or ablution the intention must be clear that it is for the purpose of purity and worship. Upon completion of the ablution there are brief words of invocation and remembrance of Allaah that are recommended. The words of these supplications are described in detail in the recorded statements of Prophet Muhammad , known as Hadeeths.

COMPLETE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ABLUTION (TAYAMMUM)

Tayammum or cleansing with pure earth may substitute for the ablution and even the bath. This is allowed in any of the following cases:

1. When a person is sick and cannot use water;
2. When he has no access to water in sufficient quantity;
3. When the use of water is likely to do him harm or cause any disease.

In any of these instances it is permissible to make Tayammum which is performed as follows:

1. Strike both hands lightly on pure earth, sand or stone.
2. Shake the hands off and wipe the face with them once in the same

3. Wipe the right hand up to the wrist with the left hand and the left hand with the right hand.

This Tayammum is a symbolic demonstration of the importance of the ablution, which is so vital for both worship and health. When Islaam introduced this repeatable ablution, it brought along with it the best hygienic formula which no other spiritual doctrine or medical prescription had anticipated.

Special Concessions Regarding the Ablution:

With regard to the ablution Islaam has offered certain concessions. If socks or stockings are on and have been put on after performing an ablution, it is not necessary to take them off when renewing the ablution. Instead of taking them off, the wet hand may be passed over them. They should be removed, however, and the feet washed at least once every twenty-four hours, and once every seventy-two hours for one who is traveling. The same practice may be resorted to for shoes and boots if their soles and appearances are clean (i.e. not having any filthy substance on them). Similarly, if there is a wound on any of the parts which must be washed in the ablution, and if washing that particular part is likely to cause harm, it is permissible to wipe the dressing bandage of the wound with a wet hand.

Salaat ul-Fajr (The Morning Prayer)

It consists of two rak'ahs (units) as explained through the diagrams below.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

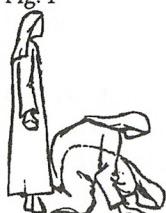


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16

Notes: Fig 1 to 16 denote various positions of performing of prayers beside each figure symbols (i), A to M describe different verses and prayers to be recited in that position.

Salaat ul-Maghrib (The Evening Prayer)

It consists of three rak'ahs (three units) as explained through the diagrams below.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

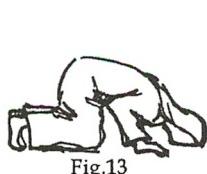


Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig.17



Fig.18



Fig.19



Fig.20



Fig.21



Fig.22



Fig.23

Note: The transcript of the arabic prayers is given on page 14-15 and 16 in english letters and the prayers have been recorded on a cassette for memorizing.

Salaat udh- Dhuhr (The Noon Prayer)
Salaat-ul-'Asr (The Afternoon Prayer)
Salaat-ul-'Isha (The Night Prayer)

All these three prayers consist of four `rak`ahs (4 units)
As explained through the postures below.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

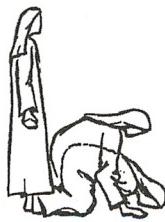


Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20



Fig. 21



Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 24



Fig. 25



Fig. 26



Fig. 27



Fig. 28



Fig. 29

ALL THE PRAYERS HAVE BEEN TRANSLATED FROM ARABIC TO UNDERSTAND THE MEANING.

- (I) Allaah is the Greatest.
- (A) Praise and glory be to you, Oh Allaah. Blessed be Your Name, and exalted is Your Majesty and Glory. There is none worthy of being worshiped but You.
- (B) I seek refuge with Allaah from Satan, the condemned.
- (C) With the Name of Allaah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.
- (D) Praise be to Allaah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of all that exists; The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful; Owner of the Day of Judgement. You alone do we worship, and we seek Your aid alone; Guide us to the straight way, the way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace; Not the way of those upon whom is (Your) anger, nor (the way of) those who are misguided (astray).
- (E) Glorified is my Lord, the Magnificent.
- (F) Allaah listens to whoever praises Him.
- (G) Our Lord, praise be unto You.
- (H) Glorified is my Lord, the Exalted.
- (I) Oh my Lord, forgive me and have mercy on me.
- (J) All greetings of humility, prayers and good deeds are only for Allaah. Peace, mercy and blessings of Allaah be on you, Oh Prophet. May peace be upon us and on the righteous slaves of Allaah. I testify that there is none worthy of being worshiped but Allaah and I testify that Muhammad is His Slave and Messenger.
- (K) Oh Allaah, send Your mercy on Muhammad and his family as You sent Your mercy on Abraham and his family. You are the Most praised, the Most Glorious. Oh Allaah, send your Blessings on Muhammad and his family as you have blessed Abraham and his family. You are the Most Praised, the Most Glorious.
- (L) Our Lord, grant us the good of this world and that of the Hereafter and save us from the torture of hell.
- (M) Peace and mercy of Allah be on you.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERFORMING PRAYERS

HOW TO PRAY TWO RAK'AH'S

Figure 1: This posture is called Qiyaam and it is assumed after having made the intention to pray. Raising both hands up to the ears (palms facing the Qiblah). "Allaahu Akbar" (1) is said and then holding the left hand with the right hand on top. This position is assumed as shown in the figure 1. In this position the following prayers are recited: (A) Thanaa, (B) Ta'awwuth, (C) Tasmiyyah, (D) Al-Faatihah and any short surah, or a few verses from the Noble Qur'aan.



Fig. 1

Figure 2: Saying Allaahu Akbar this position is assumed as shown in the figure. This position is called Rukoo' and the prayers as given under (E) are recited.



Fig. 2

Figure 3: While going back to Qiyaam position the prayer as given under (F) is said. Then having taken this position prayer (G) is said.



Fig. 3

Figure 4: This position is called Sajdah. Saying Allaahu Akbar one prostrates as shown and then prayer (H) is said.

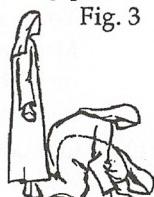


Fig. 4

Figure 5: Saying Allaahu Akbar and rising from the Sajdah position this posture is assumed and prayer (I) is said.



Fig. 5

Figure 6: Saying Allaahu Akbar the Sajdah position is resumed and prayer (H) is recited.



Fig. 6

This completes one rak'ah.

Figure 7: Saying Allaahu Akbar this position of Qiyaam is assumed once again to begin the second rak'ah and the following prayers are recited:

- (1) Al-Faatihah as given under (D) and
- (2) Any short surah or some verses of the Noble Qur'aan.

Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12:

These are to be assumed as in the first rak'ah and the same prayers are to be recited.

Figure 13: In this posture these prayers are to be recited

- (J) called Tashahhud
- (K) called Salaah 'Alan-Nabiyy
- (L) A short supplication

Figure 14: Having said the above mentioned prayers, turning the face to the right. This prayer is recited as given under (M).

Figure 15: Then turning the face to the left prayer (M) is said again.

This completes a two rak'ah prayer.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

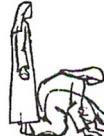


Fig. 9

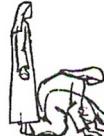


Fig. 10

In order to perform a Thee Rak'ah Prayer, see page 14. All the postures and the prayers are the same up to Figure 13. But this time in this posture only prayer (J) and (K) will be recited and then the Qiyaam position (Figure 14) will be resumed to begin the third rak'ah. This time only Al-Faatihah (prayer D) alone will be recited without adding any surah of the Noble Qur'aan. Then all prayers and postures are the same as shown from Figure 8-15.

In order to perform a Four Rak'ah Prayer, see page 16.

Figures 1-6 complete the first rak'ah then Figures 7-13 complete the second rak'ah. In Figure 13 only prayer (J) and (K) will be recited and the Qiyaam position (14) will be resumed. In position 14 only prayer (D) will be recited without adding any surah. Up to Figure 19 all the prayers are the same as in the first rak'ah. In Figure 20 only prayer (D) will be recited. Then from 21-25 all prayers are the same as given for each posture. In Figure 26 prayer (J), (K), and (L) will be recited. Then Figures 26 and 27 are the same as in 14-15.



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15

THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE ARABIC PRAYER IN ENGLISH LETTERS
FOR MEMORIZATION BY CASSETTE

(1) Al-laa-hu ak-bar



- (A) Sub-haa-na-kal-laa-hum-ma, wa-bi-ham-di-ka,
wa-ta-bar-a-kas-mu-ka, wa-ta-'aa-laa jad-du-ka,
wa-laa-ilaa-ha ghai-ruk.
- (B) A'oo-thu-bil-laahi, min-ash-shai-ta-nir-ra-jeem.
- (C) Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem. Al-ham-du, lil-laahi, rab-bil, 'aa-la-meen.
- (D) Ar-rah-maa-nir-raheem. Maa-li-ki, yaw-mid-deen. Iyyaa-ka, na'-bu-du, wa-iyyaa-ka, nas-ta'-een. Ih-di-nas-siraa-tal-mus-ta-qeem. Siraa-tal-la-thee-na an'-am-ta 'alay-him. Ghay-ril-magh-dhu-bi, 'alay-him wa-ladh-dhaal-leen. (aameen)

SURA-AL-IKHLAS

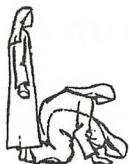


Al-laa-hu ak-bar

- (E) Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, 'a-dheem
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, 'a-dheem
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, 'a-dheem
- (F) Sa-mi'-al-laa-hu, li-man ha-mi-dah
- (G) Rab-ba-na, wa-la-kal hamd



Al-laa-hu ak-bar



(H) Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa

Al-laa-hu ak-bar



(I) Rab-bigh-fir-lee war-ham-nee

Al-laa-hu ak-bar



(H) Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa

Al-laa-hu ak-bar



(D) Al-ham-du, lil-laahi, rab-bil, 'aa-la-meen. Ar-rah-maa-nir-raheem. Maa-li-ki, yaw-mid-deen. Iyyaa-ka, na'-bu-du, wa, iyyaa-ka, nas-ta'-een. Ih-di-nas-siraa-tal-mus-ta-qeem. Siraa-tal-la-thee-na an-'am-ta 'alay-him. Ghay-ril-magh-dhu-bi,'alay-him wa-ladh-dh aal-leen. (aameen) Qul-a'oo-thu-bi-rab-bin-naas, maa-li-kin-naas, ilaa-hin-naas, min shar-ril, was-waa-sil, khan-naas, al-la-thee, yu-was-wi-su, fee su-doo-rin-naas, mi-nal-jin-na-ti, wan-naas.

SURA-AN-NAAS



Al-laa-hu ak-bar



(E) Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, 'a-dheem
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, 'a-dheem
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, 'a-dheem

(F) Sa-mi'-al-laa-hu, li-man-ha-mi-dah
(G) Rab-ba-naa, wa-la-kal, hamd



(H) Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa

Al-laa-hu ak-bar



(I) Rab-bigh-fir-lee war-ham-nee

Al-laa-hu ak-bar



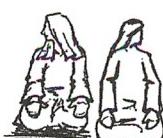
(H) Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa
Sub-haa-na, rab-bi-yal, a'-laa

Al-laa-hu ak-bar



(J) At-ta-hi-yaa-tu lil-laa-hi was-sa-la-wa-tu wat-tay-yi-baa-tu, as-sa-laa-mu, 'alay-ka ay-yu-han-na-biy-yu, wa-rah-ma-tul-laa-hi, wa ba-ra-kaa-tuh, as-sa-laa-mu 'alay-naa, wa-'alaa 'ibaa-dil-laa-his-saa-li-heen, ash-ha-du, an-laa-ilaa-ha, ill-lul-laa-hu wa-ash-ha-du-an-na, Muham-madan 'ab-du-hu wa-ra-soo-luh.

(K) Al-laa-hum-ma, sal-li-'alaa-Mu-ham-ma-din, wa 'alaa aa-li Mu-ham-ma-din, ka-ma-sal-lay-ta, 'alaa Ib-ra-hee-ma, wa 'alaa aa-li Ib-ra-hee-ma, in-na-ka, ha-mee-dum, majeed.
Al-la-hum-ma, ba-rik 'alaa-Mu-hum-ma-din, wa-a'laa, aa-li, Mu-hum-ma-din, ka-ma ba-rak-ta-'alaa, Ib-ra-heema, wa, 'ala, aa-li, Ib-ra-hee-ma, in-na-ka, ha-mee-dum, majeed.



(L) Rab-ba-na, aa-ti-naa, fid-dun-yaa, ha-sa-na-tan, wa fil-aa-khi-ra-ti, ha-sa-na-tan, wa-qi-na, 'athaa-ban-naar.



(M) As-sa-laa-mu, 'alay-kum, wa-rah-ma-tul-laah
As-sa-laa-mu, 'alay-kum, wa-rah-ma-tul-laah

SEVEN SHORT CHAPTERS FROM THE NOBLE QUR'AAN

As we have mentioned earlier, the performance of prayers five times a day is obligatory. Reciting Al-Faatihah (the opening chapter of the Noble Qur'aan) in Arabic is also obligatory. It is also recommended to recite some verses or a short surah (chapter) of the Qur'aan in Arabic. Learning the proper Arabic pronunciation of these verses and understanding their meanings is also essential.

We have recorded on side B of the cassette seven short surahs which might be an adequate substitute for a teacher. You can find the same surahs in English script on pages 26-30 of this booklet, so that learning these verses by heart should become easy.

However, there is no true substitute for a teacher. Therefore, it is advisable to have your recitation checked by a teacher of the Noble Qur'aan at the first available opportunity.

SHORT CHAPTERS OF THE NOBLE QUR'AN

AL-FAATIHAH, or The Opening Chapter

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. Al-ham-du, lil-laahi, rab-bil, 'aa-la-meen.
2. Ar-rah-maa-nir-raheem.
3. Maa-li-ki,yaw-mid-deen.
4. Iyyaa-ka, na'-bu-du, wa, iyyaa-ka, nas-ta'-een.
5. Ih-di-nas-siraa-tal-mus-ta-qeem.
6. Siraa-tal-la-thee-na an-'am-ta 'alay-him.
7. Ghay-ril-magh-dhu-bi, 'alay-him wa-ladh-dhaal-leen. (Aameen)

AL-'ASR, or Time Through the Ages

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. Wal-'Asri
2. In-nal,in-saa-na,la-fee-khusr
3. Il-lal-la-thee-na,aama-nu,wa-'ami-lus-saa-li-haa-ti,
Wa-ta-waa-sau,bil-haq-qi,wa-ta-waa-sau,bis-sabr.

AL-KAWTHAR, or Abundance

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. In-naa-a'tay-naak-al-kaw-thar
2. Fa-sal-li, li-rab-bi-ka,wan-har
3. In-na,shaa-ni-aka-hu-wal-ab-tar.

TRANSLATION OF THE MEANING OF THE VERSES

AL-FAATIHAH, or The Opening Chapter

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. Praise be to Allaah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the Worlds,
2. The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful;
3. Master of the Day of Judgement.
4. You alone do we worship, and You alone do we ask for help.
5. Guide us to the straight path,
6. The way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace. Not the way of those on whom is (Your) anger, nor (the way of) those who are misguided (astray).

AL-'ASR, or Time Through the Ages

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. By time (through the ages),
2. Verily mankind is in loss,
3. Except those who have Faith and do righteous deeds, and (they) mutually advise one another of Truth, and of patience and constancy.

AL-KAWTHAR, or Abundance

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. Indeed We have granted you (Muhammad) the River of abundance (in Paradise).
2. Therefore offer prayer (Salaah) and sacrifice (sacrificial animals) unto your Lord (alone).
3. For verily, he who hates you, he will be cut off.

SHORT CHAPTERS OF THE NOBLE QUR'AN

AN-NASR, or Help

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. Itha, jaa-a, nas-rul-laa-hi, wal-fat-h,
2. Wa-ra-aytan-naa-sa, yad-khu-loo-na, fee, dee nil-laa-hi, af-waa-ja
3. Fa-sab-bih, bi-ham-di-rab-bi-ka, was-tagh-fir-hu,
In-na-hu, kaa-na, taw-waa-ba.

AL-IKHLAAS, or Purity (of Faith)

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. Qul, hu-wal-laa-hu, a-had,
2. Al-laa-hus-sa-mad,
3. Lam-ya-lid, wa-lam-yoo-lad,
4. Wa, lam, ya-kun-la-hu, ku-fu-wan, a-had.

AL-FALAQ, or The Dawn

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. Qul, a'oo-thu, bi-rab-bil, fa-laq,
2. Min, shar-ri, maa-kha-laq,
3. Wa min, shar-ri, ghaa-si-qin, itha, wa-qab,
4. Wa min, shar-rin-naf-faa-thaa-ti, fil, 'uqad,
5. Wa min, shar-ri, haa-si-din, itha ha-sad.

TRANSLATION OF THE MEANING OF THE VERSES

AN-NASR, or Help

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. When the Help of Allaah comes and Victory.
2. And you see the people enter Allaah's Religion in crowds,
3. Glorify the praises of the Lord, and seek His forgiveness; Verily, He is Oft-Accepting of repentance.

AL-IKHLAAS, or Purity (of Faith)

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. Say: He is Allaah, the One,
2. Allaah, the Eternal, Self-Subsisting Master, Whom all creatures need.
3. He begets not, nor was He begotten.
4. And there is none co-equal or comparable to Him.

AL-FALAQ, or The Dawn

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of the dawn (daybreak),
2. From the evil of what He has created,
3. And from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness,
4. And from the evil of those who practice witchcraft when they blow in the knots,
5. And from the evil of the envier when he envies.

SHORT CHAPTERS OF THE NOBLE QUR'AN

AN-NAAS, or The Mankind

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. Qul, a'oo-thu, bi-rab-bin-naas,
2. Ma-li-kin-naas,
3. Ilaa-hin-naas,
4. Min, shar-riL-was-waa-sil, khan-naas,
5. Al-la-thee, yu-was-wi-su, fee su-doo-rin-naas,
6. Mi-nal, jin-na-ti, wan-naas.

SURATUL FîL or The Elephant

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. 'Alam tara kayfa fa'ala Rabbuk biâs-hâbil-feel?
2. 'Alam ya'j'al kaydahum fee tadleel?
3. Wa'arsala 'alayhim tayran 'abâbeel.
4. Tarmeehim bihijâratim-min sijjeel.
5. Faja'alahum ka'as-fimma'kool

Sûratul-Quraish or Quraish

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. 'Li'eelâfi Quraysh.
2. 'Leâfihim rihlatash-shiâ'i was-sayf.
3. Falya'budoo Rabba hâdhâl bayt.
4. Alladhee 'at'amahum min joo'in wa 'âmanahum min khawf.

TRANSLATION OF THE MEANING OF THE VERSES

AN-NAAS, or The Mankind

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

1. Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind,
2. The King of mankind,
3. The God of mankind,
4. From the evil of the whisperer (devil who whispers evil in the hearts of men) who withdraws (after his whispering),
5. Who whispers in the breasts of mankind,
6. Of jinns and men.

Sûrah Al-Fîl (The Elephant)

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

1. Have you (O Muhammad ﷺ) not seen how your Lord dealt with the Owners of the Elephant? [The Elephant Army which came from Yemen under the command of Abraha Al-Ashram intending to destroy the Ka'bah at Makkah].
2. Did He not make their plot go astray?
3. And He sent against them birds, in flocks,
4. Striking them with stones of *Sijîl* (baked clay).
5. And He made them like (an empty field of) stalks (of which the corn has been eaten up by cattle)

Sûrah Quraish or Quraish

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

1. (It is a great Grace and Protection from Allâh) for the taming of the Quraish.
2. (And with all those Allâh's Grace and Protections for their taming, We cause) the (Quraish) caravans to set forth safe in winter (to the south) and in summer (to the north without any fear),
3. So let them worship (Allâh) the Lord of this House (the Ka'bah in Makkah),
4. (He) Who has fed them against hunger, and has made them safe from fear.

SHORT CHAPTERS OF THE NOBLE QUR'AN

SÛRATUL-MÂ'ÛN, or The Small Kindnesses

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. 'Ara'aytal-ladhee yukadhdhibu bid-deen?
2. Fadhâlikal-ladhee yadu'-ul-yateem.
3. Walâ yahuddu 'alâ ta'âmil-miskeen.
4. Fawaylul-lilmusalleen.
5. Alladheena hum 'an slâtihim sâhoon.
6. Alladheena hum yurâ'oon.
7. Wa yamna'oonal-mâ'oon.

TRANSLATION OF THE MEANING OF THE VERSES

SÛRATUL-MÂ'ÛN, or The Small Kindnesses

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

1. Have you seen him who denies the Recompense?
2. That is he who repulses the orphan (harshly),
3. And urges not on the feeding of Al-Miskîn (the poor)
4. So woe unto those performers of Salât (prayers) (hypocrites),
5. Those who delay their Salât (prayer from their stated fixed times).
6. Those who do good deeds only to be seen (of men),
7. And withhold Al-Mâ'ûn (small) kindnesses like salt, sugar, water).

SHORT CHAPTERS OF THE NOBLE QUR'AN

SÛRATUL KÂFIROON, or The Disbelievers

Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem.

1. Qul yâ ayyuhal-kâfiroon.
2. Lâ 'a'budu mâ ta'budoon.
3. Walâ 'antum 'âbidoona mâ 'a'bud.
4. Walâ 'ana 'âbidum-mâ 'abattum.
5. Walâ 'ana 'âbidoona mâ 'a'bud.
6. Walâ 'antum 'âbidoona mâ 'a'bud..

TRANSLATION OF THE MEANING OF THE VERSES

SÛRATUL KÂFIROON, or The Disbelievers

With the Name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

1. Say (O Muhammad ﷺ to these *Mushrikûn* and *Kâfirûn*): "O Al-Kâfirûn (disbelievers in Allâh, in His Oneness, in His Angels, in His Books, in His Messengers, in the Day of Resurrection, and in Al-Qadar)!"
2. "I worship not that which you worship,"
3. "Nor will you worship that which I worship."
4. "And I shall not worship that which you are worshiping."
5. "Nor will worship that which I worship."
6. "To you be your religion, and to me my religion (Islâmic Monotheism)."

The End